1	2	3
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
22.	Assam	8
23.	Manipur	21
24.	Meghalaya	3
25.	Mizoram	10
26.	Nagaland	5
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Sikkim	1
	Total	401

Problems in power sector

*295. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to have a meeting with the power project developers, in the wake of ongoing financial crisis;

(b) whether a Prime Minister's panel has been set up to study the credit crunch in the power sector;

(c) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is said to have achieved capacity addition target;

(d) whether Dabhol power output has fallen at 300 MW;

(e) if so, what were the main points suggested during the meeting; and

(f) what are the concrete measures taken by Government to help power projects to achieve their targets?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) An interactive stock-taking session with State Power Secretaries, Central Power Utilities, Financial Institutions and private developers was organized by the Ministry of Power on 3rd December, 2008 on measures to accelerate the pace of setting up of power projects.

(b) No such panel has been formed in the Ministry of Power. However, the views of the power sector have been placed before the appropriate forum.

(c) NTPC Ltd.'s capacity addition target of 20,000 MW during the 11th Plan period is expected to be achieved.

(d) Currently, the output from Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL), Dabhol has reduced to 300-320 MW (approx.) on account of catastrophic failure of Gas Turbines and preventive shutdown of other two running machines on the advice of original equipment manufacturer, M/s. General Electric, USA.

(e) The main recommendations emerging from the interactive session are as follows:

(i) The power sector is a basic infrastructure requirement for the economy. It is a well regulated sector with good returns on investment. It is capital intensive and hence requires adequate funding, needing an increase in exposure limits from banks and financial institutions.

(ii) Timely coal linkage is to be granted to new power projects by holding regular and more frequent meetings of Standing Linkage Committee (Long-Term).

(iii) Natural gas may be made available to power projects on the highest priority to avoid standard/idle generating capacity.

(iv) Transmission tie-up is to be arranged for private power projects.

(v) Ministry of Power may review and liberalise the procedure of granting Mega Status to power projects.

(vi) Land acquisition process and various statutory clearances for power projects could be expedited.

(f) The following measures have been taken by the Government to help power projects to achieve their targets:

(i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going power generation projects.

(ii) Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling, Plant, Water Treatment Plant, etc., by organizing international conclave, regional workshops, etc.

(iii) Development of extensive network of transmission system commensurate with the capacity addition programme. Addition of new inter-regional transmission capacities through development of National Grid.

(iv) Ensuring availability of funds through Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) so that viable projects are not hampered.

(v) Coordination with various agencies to ensure backward and forward linkages for the upcoming projects including fuel linkages and various statutory clearances.

(vi) Creation of Special Purpose Vehicles for expediting land acquisition, water availability, coal block allotment and initiating environment clearance for Ultra Mega Power Projects.

Internal assurance cell in universities and colleges

*296. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: